

Proclamation 6833—National Children's Day, 1995

October 6, 1995

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

All who have welcomed a child to the world can appreciate the sentiments of Ralph Waldo Emerson who wrote, "We find a delight in the beauty and happiness of children, that makes the heart too big for the body." Worthy of our deepest love and this Nation's most profound concern, children represent our dearest hopes for the future. We must ensure that they receive the care, protection, and guidance each child so richly deserves.

Millions of American children are fortunate to grow up in stable, affectionate families where they enjoy loving support. Yet far too many children lack this essential foundation, and countless young people suffer the terrible effects of hunger, poverty, neglect, and abuse. Today's families are plagued with problems that hinder their ability to tend to their children's well-being. Drug and alcohol addiction, physical and emotional violence, stress, and economic hardship all take a devastating toll.

Every one of us must take responsibility for reversing these alarming trends and for ensuring that all of our children have the opportunity to become vital, productive citizens. By getting involved now, we can reinforce the efforts of schools, churches, communities, and neighborhood organizations to strengthen families and to provide security and structure in our children's lives. Remembering that today's children will be tomorrow's leaders, educators, and parents, let us help them to look forward with hope and enthusiasm for the future.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 8, 1995, as National Children's Day. I urge the American people to express their love and appreciation for children on this day and on every day throughout the year. I invite Federal officials, local governments, communities, and particularly all American families to join together in observing this day with appropriate

ceremonies and activities that honor our Nation's children.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11 a.m., October 10, 1995]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on October 11.

Proclamation 6834—German-American Day, 1995

October 6, 1995

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since the earliest days of the settlement of North America, immigrants from Germany have enriched our Nation with their industry, culture, and participation in public life. Over a quarter of all Americans can trace their ancestry back to German roots, but more important than numbers are the motives that led so many Germans to make a new beginning across the Atlantic. America's unparalleled freedoms and opportunities drew the first German immigrants to our shores and have long inspired the tremendous contributions that German Americans have made to our heritage.

In 1681, William Penn invited German Pietists from the Rhine valley to settle in the Quaker colony he had founded, and these Germans were among the first of many who would immigrate to America in search of religious freedom. This Nation also welcomed Germans in search of civic liberty, and their idealism strengthened what was best in their adopted country. As publisher of the *New York Weekly Journal* in the 1700s, Johann Peter Zenger became one of the founders of the free press. Carl Schurz, a political dissident and close ally of Abraham Lincoln, served as a Union General during the Civil War, fighting to end the oppression of slav-

ery. And German names figured prominently in the social and labor reform movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

In the course of 300 years of German emigration to this great land, German Americans have attained prominence in all areas of our national life. Like Baron von Steuben in Revolutionary times and General Eisenhower in World War II, many Americans of German descent have served in our military with honor and distinction. In the sciences, Albert Michelson and Hans Bethe immeasurably increased our understanding of the universe. The painters Albert Bierstadt and modernist Josef Albers have enhanced our artistic traditions, and composers such as Oscar Hammerstein have added their important influences to American music.

Yet even these many distinguished names cannot begin to summarize all the gifts that German Americans have brought to our Nation's history. While parts of the Midwest, Pennsylvania, and Texas still proudly bear the stamp of the large German populations of the last century, it is their widespread assimilation and far-reaching activities that have earned German Americans a distinguished reputation in all regions of the United States and in all walks of life.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 6, 1995, as German-American Day. I encourage Americans everywhere to recognize and celebrate the contributions that millions of people of German ancestry have made to our Nation's liberty, democracy, and prosperity.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

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NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on October 12.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

October 1

In the morning, the President attended the annual Red Mass at St. Matthew's Cathedral with members of the Supreme Court.

October 2

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with President Heydar Aliyev of Azerbaijan.

In the afternoon, the President met with NATO Secretary General Willy Claes.

The White House announced the President has invited President Jiang Zemin of China to attend a bilateral summit meeting in New York City on October 24.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to the Commission on Dietary Supplement Labels:

- Malden Nesheim;
- Annette Dickinson;
- Shiriki K. Kumanyika;
- Norman R. Farnsworth;
- Margaret Gilhooley;
- Robert S. McCaleb; and
- Anthony T. Podesta.

October 4

In the afternoon, the President and Hillary Clinton traveled to Newark, NJ. Later in the afternoon, the President met with Pope John Paul II at Sacred Heart Cathedral.

In the evening, the President and Hillary Clinton attended a vespers prayer service. Following the service, they returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate David Finn to the National Council on the Humanities.

The President announced his intention to renominate Ernest G. Green as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation.

The President announced his intention to nominate C.E. (Abe) Abramson and Walter Anderson to serve as members of the Na-